United Nations A/61/L.50

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 December 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 48
2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the period 2001-2010 has been proclaimed the Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa by the General Assembly,[1] and that combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases is included in the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2]

Recalling also its resolution 60/221 of 23 December 2005 and all past resolutions concerning the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council relating to the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular Council resolution 1998/36 of 30 July 1998,

Taking note of the declarations and decisions on health issues adopted by the Organization of African Unity, in particular the declaration and plan of action on the "Roll Back Malaria" initiative adopted at the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Abuja on 24 and 25 April 2000,[3] as well as decision AHG/Dec.155 (XXXVI) concerning the

[1] See resolution 55/284.
[2] See resolution 55/2.
[3] See A/55/240/Add.1.

implementation of that declaration and plan of action, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-sixth ordinary session, held in Lomé from 10 to 12 July 2000,[4]

Also taking note of the Maputo Declaration on Malaria, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases, adopted by the Assembly of the African Union at its second ordinary session, held in Maputo from 10 to 12 July 2003,[5] and the Abuja call for accelerated action towards universal access to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria services in Africa, issued by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union at the special summit of the African Union on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, held in Abuja, from 2 to 4 May 2006,

Recognizing the linkages in efforts being made to reach the targets set at the Abuja Summit as necessary and important for the attainment of the "Roll Back Malaria" goal and the targets of the United Nations Millennium Declaration by 2010 and 2015, respectively,

Also recognizing that malaria-related ill health and deaths throughout the world can be substantially eliminated with political commitment and commensurate resources if the public is educated and sensitized about malaria and appropriate health services are made available, particularly in countries where the disease is endemic,

Emphasizing the importance of implementing the Millennium Declaration, and welcoming in this connection the commitment of Member States to respond to the specific needs of Africa,

Commending the efforts of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and other partners to fight malaria over the years, including the launching of the Roll Back Malaria Partnership in 1998,

Recalling resolution WHA 58.2 adopted by the World Health Assembly in May 2005[6] urging a broad range of national and international actions to scale up malaria control programmes,

Taking note of the Roll Back Malaria Global Strategic Plan 2005-2015 developed by the Roll Back Malaria Partnership,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization,[7] and calls for support for the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Welcomes* the increased funding for malaria interventions and for research and development of preventative and control tools from the international community, through target funding from multilateral and bilateral sources and from the private sector;

3. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to support the "Roll Back Malaria" partner organizations, including the World Health Organization, the World Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund, as vital complementary

[4] See A/55/286, annex II.

[5] A/58/626, annex I, Assembly/AU/Decl.6 (II).

[6] See World Health Organization, *Fifty-eighth World Health Assembly, Geneva, 16-25 May 2005, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA58/2005/Rec/1).

[7] A/61/218 and Corr.1.

sources of support for the efforts of malaria-endemic countries to combat the disease;

4. *Appeals* to the international community to work towards increased and sustained bilateral and multilateral assistance to combat malaria, including support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, in order to assist States, in particular malaria-endemic countries, to implement sound national plans to control malaria in a sustained and equitable way that, inter alia, contributes to health system development;

5. *Welcomes* the contribution to the mobilization of resources for development by voluntary innovative financing initiatives taken by groups of Member States and, in this regard, notes the International Drug Purchase Facility, UNITAID, the International Finance Facility for Immunisation and the commitment to launch a pilot project in 2006 within the advance market commitment initiatives;

6. *Urges* malaria-endemic countries to work towards financial sustainability, to increase, to the extent possible, domestic resource allocation to malaria control and to create favourable conditions for working with the private sector in order to improve access to good-quality malaria services;

7. *Calls upon* Member States, in particular malaria-endemic countries, to establish and/or strengthen national policies and operational plans, aspiring that at least 80 per cent of those at risk of or suffering from malaria may benefit from major preventive and curative interventions by 2010, in accordance with the technical recommendations of the World Health Organization, so as to ensure a reduction in the burden of malaria by at least 50 per cent by 2010 and 75 per cent by 2015;

8. *Urges* Member States to assess and respond to the needs for integrated human resources at all levels of the health system, in order to achieve the targets of the Abuja Declaration to Roll Back Malaria in Africa[8] and the internationally agreed development goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] to take actions, as appropriate, to effectively govern the recruitment, training and retention of skilled health personnel, and to give particular focus to the availability of skilled personnel at all levels to meet technical and operational needs as increased funding for malaria control programmes becomes available;

9. *Calls upon* the international community, inter alia, through helping to meet the financial needs of the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria through country-led initiatives with adequate international support to intensify access to affordable, safe and effective antimalarial combination treatments, intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancies, insecticide-treated mosquito nets, including through the free distribution of such nets where appropriate, and insecticides for indoor residual spraying for malaria control, taking into account relevant international rules, standards and guidelines;

10. *Requests* relevant international organizations, in particular the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, to assist efforts of national Governments to establish universal protection of young children and pregnant women in malaria-endemic countries, particularly in Africa, with insecticide-treated nets as rapidly as possible, with due regard to ensuring

[8] A/55/240/Add.1

sustainability through full community participation and implementation through the health system;

11. *Encourages* all African countries that have not yet done so to implement the recommendations of the Abuja Summit[3] to reduce or waive taxes and tariffs for nets and other products needed for malaria control, both to reduce the price of the products to consumers and to stimulate free trade in those products;

12. *Expresses its concern* about the increase in resistant strains of malaria in several regions of the world, and calls upon Member States, with support from the World Health Organization, to strengthen surveillance systems for drug and insecticide resistance;

13. *Urges* all Member States experiencing resistance to conventional monotherapies to replace them with combination therapies, as recommended by the World Health Organization, to develop the necessary financial, legislative and regulatory mechanisms in order to introduce artemisinin combination therapies at affordable prices and to prohibit the marketing of oral artemisinin monotherapies, in a timely manner;

14. *Recognizes* the importance of the development of safe and cost-effective vaccines and new medicines to prevent and treat malaria and the need for further and accelerated research, including into safe, effective and high-quality traditional therapies, using rigorous standards, including by providing support to the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases[9] and through effective global partnerships such as the various malaria vaccine initiatives and the Medicines for Malaria Venture, where necessary stimulated by new incentives to secure their development;

15. *Calls upon* the international community, including through existing partnerships, to increase investment in and efforts towards the research and development of new, safe and affordable malaria-related medicines, products and technologies, such as vaccines, rapid diagnostic tests, insecticides and delivery modes, to prevent and treat malaria, especially for at-risk children and pregnant women, in order to enhance effectiveness and delay the onset of resistance;

16. *Reaffirms* the right to use, to the fullest extent, the provisions contained in the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement),[10] the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health[11] and the World Trade Organization General Council Decision of 2003[12] and amendments to article 31,[13] which provide flexibilities for the protection of public health, and in particular to promote access to medicines for all, including the production, under compulsory licensing, of generic drugs in the prevention and treatment of malaria;

---

[9] A joint programme of the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and the World Health Organization.

[10] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

[11] See World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(01)/DEC/2.

[12] See World Trade Organization, document WT/L/540 and Corr.1.

[13] See World Trade Organization, document WT/L/641.

17. *Resolves* to assist developing countries to employ the flexibilities outlined in the TRIPS Agreement in the fight against malaria and to strengthen their capacities for this purpose;

18. *Calls upon* the international community to support ways to expand access to and the affordability of key products, such as for vector control measures, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated nets and artemisinin-based combination therapy for populations at risk of exposure to resistant strains of falciparum malaria in malaria-endemic countries, particularly in Africa, the commitment of new funds, innovative mechanisms for the financing and national procurement of artemisinin-based combination therapy, and the scaling up of artemisinin production to meet the increased need;

19. *Applauds* the increased level of public-private partnerships for malaria control and prevention, including the financial and in kind contributions of private sector partners and companies operating in Africa, as well as increased engagement of non-governmental service providers;

20. *Encourages* the producers of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets to accelerate technology transfer to developing countries, and encourages malaria-endemic countries, including with the support of the International Finance Corporation, to explore and pursue possible opportunities to scale up production of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets;

21. *Calls upon* the international community and malaria-endemic countries, in accordance with existing guidelines and recommendations from the World Health Organization and the requirements of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants[14] to increase capacity for the safe, effective and judicious use of indoor residual spraying and other forms of vector control;

22. *Urges* the international community to become fully knowledgeable about World Health Organization technical policies and strategies, including for indoor residual spraying, insecticide-treated nets and case management, intermittent preventive treatment for pregnant women and monitoring of in vivo resistance studies to artemisinin-based combination therapy treatment so that projects support those policies and strategies;

23. *Requests* the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, and donor agencies to provide support to those countries which choose to use DDT for indoor residual spraying so as to ensure that it is implemented in accordance with international rules, standards and guidelines, and to provide all possible support to malaria-endemic countries to manage the intervention effectively and prevent the contamination of agricultural products with DDT and other insecticides used for indoor residual spraying;

24. *Calls upon* malaria-endemic countries to encourage regional and intersectoral collaboration, both public and private, at all levels, especially in education, agriculture, economic development and the environment to advance malaria control objectives;

25. *Calls upon* the international community to support increased interventions, in line with the recommendations of the World Health Organization

[14] United Nations Treaty registration No. 40214. Available from www.pops.int.

and the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, in order to ensure their rapid, efficient and effective implementation, to strengthen health systems, to monitor and fight against the trade for counterfeit antimalarial medicines and prevent the distribution and use of them and to support coordinated efforts, inter alia, by providing technical assistance to improve surveillance, monitoring and evaluation systems and their alignment with national plans and systems so as to better track and report changes in coverage, need for scaling up recommended interventions and subsequent reductions in the burden of malaria;

26. *Urges* Member States, the international community and all relevant actors, including the private sector, to promote the coordinated implementation and enhance the quality of malaria-related activities, including via the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, in accordance with national policies and operational plans that are consistent with the technical recommendations of the World Health Organization and recent efforts and initiatives, including the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution under the agenda item entitled "2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa".

United Nations A/61/L.50/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
22 December 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 48
2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Belgium, Brazil, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Denmark, France, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkey and Ukraine

06-68124 (E) 271206

United Nations A/61/L.51

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
18 December 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 157
Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Comoros, Costa Rica, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/30 of 7 December 1994, 50/133 of 20 December 1995, 51/31 of 6 December 1996, 52/18 of 21 November 1997, 53/31 of 23 November 1998, 54/36 of 29 November 1999, 55/43 of 27 November 2000, 56/96 of 14 December 2001, 56/269 of 27 March 2002, 58/13 of 17 November 2003, 58/281 of 9 February 2004 and 60/253 of 2 May 2006,

Bearing in mind the indissoluble links between the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and the foundations of any democratic society,

Recognizing that human rights, the rule of law and democracy are interlinked and mutually reinforcing and that they belong to the universal and indivisible core values and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by Heads of State and Government on 8 September 2000,[2] in particular paragraphs 6 and 24 thereof, and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[3]

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] See resolution 55/2.
[3] See resolution 60/1.

06-66729 (E) 191206

Recalling also the declarations and plans of action of the six international conferences of new or restored democracies adopted in Manila in 1988, Managua in 1994, Bucharest in 1997, Cotonou in 2000, Ulaanbaatar in 2003 and Doha in 2006,

Reaffirming that democracy is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives,

Reaffirming also that while democracies share common features, there is no single model of democracy and that it does not belong to any country or region, and reaffirming further the necessity of due respect for sovereignty and the right to self-determination and territorial integrity,

Stressing that democracy, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing,

Recognizing that a large number of States are now participating in the international conferences of new or restored democracies and are working together with a host of parliamentarians and international organizations and a large number of non-governmental organizations active in the field of democracy from around the world,

Recognizing also that the international conferences of new or restored democracies over the past eighteen years since 1988 have strengthened international cooperation among new and restored democracies with a view to consolidating the integration of democracy, peace and development,

Underlining our commitment to, faith in and support for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which are indispensable foundations of a more peaceful, prosperous and just world, and reiterating our determination to foster strict respect for them, and in this regard, commending the Secretary-General and the United Nations system for their continuous efforts to consolidate democracy,

Bearing in mind that the activities of the United Nations carried out in support of Governments to promote and consolidate democracy are undertaken in accordance with the Charter and only at the specific request of the Member States concerned,

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of Qatar for the successful organization of the Sixth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies,

Recalling that the Sixth International Conference focused on building capacity, democracy and social progress,

Taking note with satisfaction of the deliberations of the Sixth International Conference, which confirmed the commendable efforts of a considerable number of societies that have undertaken concrete actions to achieve better standards of living and solidarity, good governance practices, economic reforms and sustainable development, the rule of law, justice and equality,

1. *Welcomes* the outcome of the Sixth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies, hosted by Qatar and convened in Doha from 29 October to 1 November 2006;[4]

2. *Also welcomes* the special attention given by the Sixth International Conference to the need for the systematic implementation of the recommendations of the international conferences of new or restored democracies, and urges Qatar, as the Chair of the Sixth International Conference, to proceed with the implementation process and to keep the General Assembly informed, as appropriate, of the progress achieved;

3. *Recognizes* the interactions between Governments, parliaments and civil society organizations at all levels in promoting democracy, freedom, equality, participation, respect for human rights and the rule of law;

4. *Welcomes* the tripartite character (Governments, parliaments, civil society) of the Sixth International Conference, which allowed for greater interaction and cooperation in the common effort of promoting democracy;

5. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to improve the capacity of the Organization to respond effectively to the requests of Member States by providing adequate support for their efforts to achieve the goals of good governance and democratization, including through the activities of the Democracy Fund at the United Nations;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to play an active role in facilitating international cooperation within the framework of the follow-up to the Sixth International Conference, with the support of other parts of the United Nations system providing democracy assistance or advice, including, as appropriate, the United Nations Democracy Fund;

7. *Encourages* Governments to strengthen national programmes devoted to the promotion and consolidation of democracy, including through increased bilateral, regional and international cooperation, taking into account innovative approaches and best practices;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session, under the item entitled "Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies", a summary of the results of the Sixth International Conference.

---

[4] A/61/581, annex.

United Nations A/61/L.51*

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
20 December 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 157
Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Comoros, Costa Rica, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/30 of 7 December 1994, 50/133 of 20 December 1995, 51/31 of 6 December 1996, 52/18 of 21 November 1997, 53/31 of 23 November 1998, 54/36 of 29 November 1999, 55/43 of 27 November 2000, 56/96 of 14 December 2001, 56/269 of 27 March 2002, 58/13 of 17 November 2003, 58/281 of 9 February 2004 and 60/253 of 2 May 2006,

Bearing in mind the indissoluble links between the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and the foundations of any democratic society,

Recognizing that human rights, the rule of law and democracy are interlinked and mutually reinforcing and that they belong to the universal and indivisible core values and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by Heads of State and Government on 8 September 2000,[2] in particular paragraphs 6 and 24 thereof, and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[3]

---

* Reissued for technical reasons.
[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] See resolution 55/2.
[3] See resolution 60/1.

06-66729 (E) 201206

Recalling also the declarations and plans of action of the six international conferences of new or restored democracies adopted in Manila in 1988, Managua in 1994, Bucharest in 1997, Cotonou in 2000, Ulaanbaatar in 2003 and Doha in 2006,

Reaffirming that democracy is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives,

Reaffirming also that while democracies share common features, there is no single model of democracy and that it does not belong to any country or region, and reaffirming further the necessity of due respect for sovereignty and the right to self-determination and territorial integrity,

Stressing that democracy, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing,

Recognizing that a large number of States are now participating in the international conferences of new or restored democracies and are working together with a host of parliamentarians and international organizations and a large number of non-governmental organizations active in the field of democracy from around the world,

Recognizing also that the international conferences of new or restored democracies over the past eighteen years since 1988 have strengthened international cooperation among new and restored democracies with a view to consolidating the integration of democracy, peace and development,

Underlining our commitment to, faith in and support for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which are indispensable foundations of a more peaceful, prosperous and just world, and reiterating our determination to foster strict respect for them, and in this regard, commending the Secretary-General and the United Nations system for their continuous efforts to consolidate democracy,

Bearing in mind that the activities of the United Nations carried out in support of Governments to promote and consolidate democracy are undertaken in accordance with the Charter and only at the specific request of the Member States concerned,

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of Qatar for the successful organization of the Sixth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies,

Recalling that the Sixth International Conference focused on building capacity, democracy and social progress,

Taking note with satisfaction of the deliberations of the Sixth International Conference, which confirmed the commendable efforts of a considerable number of societies that have undertaken concrete actions to achieve better standards of living and solidarity, good governance practices, economic reforms and sustainable development, the rule of law, justice and equality,

1. *Welcomes* the outcome of the Sixth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies, hosted by Qatar and convened in Doha from 29 October to 1 November 2006;[4]

2. *Also welcomes* the special attention given by the Sixth International Conference to the need for the systematic implementation of the recommendations of the international conferences of new or restored democracies, and urges Qatar, as the Chair of the Sixth International Conference, to proceed with the implementation process and to keep the General Assembly informed, as appropriate, of the progress achieved;

3. *Recognizes* the interactions between Governments, parliaments and civil society organizations at all levels in promoting democracy, freedom, equality, participation, respect for human rights and the rule of law;

4. *Welcomes* the tripartite character (Governments, parliaments, civil society) of the Sixth International Conference, which allowed for greater interaction and cooperation in the common effort of promoting democracy;

5. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to improve the capacity of the Organization to respond effectively to the requests of Member States by providing adequate support for their efforts to achieve the goals of good governance and democratization, including through the activities of the Democracy Fund at the United Nations;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to play an active role in facilitating international cooperation within the framework of the follow-up to the Sixth International Conference, with the support of other parts of the United Nations system providing democracy assistance or advice, including, as appropriate, the United Nations Democracy Fund;

7. *Encourages* Governments to strengthen national programmes devoted to the promotion and consolidation of democracy, including through increased bilateral, regional and international cooperation, taking into account innovative approaches and best practices;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session, under the item entitled "Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies", a summary of the results of the Sixth International Conference.

---

[4] A/61/581, annex.

United Nations A/61/L.51/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
22 December 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 157
Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Comoros, Costa Rica, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay

06-68130 (E) 271206

United Nations A/61/L.52

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
20 December 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 113
Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Draft decision submitted by the President of the General Assembly

Mandate review

The General Assembly, recalling paragraph 163 (b) of its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005, and noting the progress made by the Assembly on mandate review, decides to continue the mandate review process during the sixty-first session of the Assembly.

06-67330 (E) 201206